





**FLUID EXTRACT BUC**

FOR Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Swelling of the Bladder or Kidneys, Discharge of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Gravel or Brick Dust Deposits in all Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys or Urinary Passages, Dropsical Swellings.

**HELMBOLD'S**  
**FLUID EXTRACT BUC**  
FOR WEAKNESS ARISING FROM  
EXCESS OR INDISCRETION.  
The Constitution once affected with Organic Weakness, requires the aid of Medicine.

strengthen and invigorate the system, while  
Helmbold's Extract Bushu invariably  
If no treatment be submitted to, Consti-  
tution or Insanity ensues.

**HELMBOLD'S  
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU**

In affections peculiar to females, is unequal-  
ly by any other preparation, as in Chloro-  
Retention, Irregularities, painful con-  
pression of customary evacuations, Uteric  
or Scirrhus state of the Uterus, Leucorrhoea  
and all complaints incident to the sex, or  
their arising from habits of dissipation,  
prudencies, or in the Decline or Change  
of Life.

**HELMBOLD'S  
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU**

AND  
**IMPROVED ROSE WASH**

Will radically exterminate Itch in the eyes  
diseases of the Eye, Ears, Throat, and

Habits of Dissipation at little expense, and  
or no change in diet, and no exposure to  
completely superseding these unpleasant  
dangers remains. Copivia and Mercur  
in curing all these unpleasant and dangerous  
diseases.

USE  
**HELMBOLD'S**  
**FLUID EXTRACT BUCK**

In all cases of the Urinary Organs, whether  
existing in male or female, from whatever  
cause originating, and no matter of how long  
standing. It is pleasant in taste and of  
immediate and permanent action, and more stron  
g than any of the preparations of B  
or Iron.

Those suffering from Urinary disease, or

The reader must be aware that here slight may be the attack of the above disease it is certain to affect his bodily health, mental powers, and happiness, and that of posterity. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources.

**PHYSICIANS, PLEASE NOTICE.**  
We make no secret of the ingredients Helmholt's Fluid Extract. Buchu is composed of Buchu.

of Buchu, cactos and Juniper Berries, selected with great care, and prepared in accordance with the formula of the Dispensary of U. T. Reimbold, Druggist and Chemist of sixteen years' experience in the city of Philadelphia, and which is now prescribed by the most eminent physicians, has been admitted to use in the United States Army and is also in very general use in St. Hospitals and public Sanitary Institutions throughout the land.

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# BUCHU.

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(From Dispensary of the United States.)

**DIOSMA CRENATA.** **BUCHU LEAF.**

**PROPERTIES.**—Their odor is strong, fugive, and somewhat aromatic; their taste bitterish, and analogous to mint.

**MEDICAL PROPERTIES AND USES.**

Buchu leaves are gently stimulants, with a peculiar tendency to the Urinary Organs, producing diuresis, and like other stimulant medicines, exciting diaphoresis, when circumstances favor this mode of action.

They are given in complaints of the Urinary Organs, such as Gravel, Chronic Inflammation of the Bladder, Mercurial Irritation of the Bladder and Glands, &c.

Prostrate and Retention of Urine, or Discharge of Urine, from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its excretion. The remedy has also been recommended in Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections, Dropsy.

Heinhuld's Extract Buchu is used by persons from the ages 18 to 25, and from 25, or in the decline or change of life after Confinement or Labor Pains; Bedwetting in children.

Dr. Keyser is a Physician of thirty years' experience, and a graduate

the Jefferson Medical College and of the University of Medicine and Surgery Philadelphia.

Mr. H. F. HELMBOLD:

Dear Sir:—In regard to the question asked me as to my opinion about Buchu, I would say that I have used and sold the article in various forms for the past thirty years. I do not think there is any form or preparation of it I have not used or known to be used, in the various diseases where such medication would be indicated. You are aware

as well as myself, that it has been extensively employed in the various diseases of the bladder and kidneys, and the reputation it has acquired in my judgment is warranted by the facts.

I have seen and used, as before stated, every form of Buchu—the powdered leaves, the simple decoction, tincture, fluid extract—and I am not cognizant of any preparation of it superior to the others.

years' experience ought, I think, to give me the right to judge of its merits, and without prejudice or partiality, I give yours precedence over all others. I do not value a thing according to its bulk, if I did other Buechs would out-do yours, but I hold to the doctrine that bulk and quantity do not make up value—if they did a copper cent would be worth more than a gold dollar.

I value your Buchu fur its effect on patients. I have cured with it, and seen cured with it, more diseases of the bladder and kidneys than I have ever seen cured with any other Buchu, or any other proprietary compound of whatever name. Respectfully, yours, &c.  
GEO. H. KEYSER, M. D.  
140 Wood St., Pittsburg, Pa.  
Aug. 11, 1865.

Direct letters to  
**HELMBOLD'S**  
 Drug and Chemical Warehouse,  
 No. 594 Broadway, New York, or  
**HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,**  
 No. 104 South Tenth Street, Below Chestnut  
 Philadelphia.  
 Sold by Druggists everywhere.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.  
ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S  
TAKE NO OTHER.  
Oct. 10.--1y.

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**Picture Frames.**  
GREAT variety of PICTURE FRAME  
with plain and convex glasses for sale

**PURE BRANDY, GIN AND WHISKEY.** For medical purposes only, at the New Dispensary Store of **DR. ROBERT HONNER.**







GENTLEMEN:—We have cause to be thankful to Divine Providence for the blessings of peace within our borders, abundant crops, unimpaired among our people, and that this Commonwealth has been enabled to do her full duty to the country, to herself and to posterity.

I apprised you in my message of the 27th of November, 1863, and delivered to you at the beginning of your session, of the necessity under the pressure of which I was compelled, for the restoration of my health, to sojourn for a time in a warmer climate. I returned from Cuba refreshed and invigorated, and resumed the discharge of my public duties. I cannot claim to be a politician, with profound gratitude, the kind, considerate and affectionate course which you pursued during my constrained absence. A heavy addition has been thus made to the debt which I already owe to the people of the Commonwealth and their representatives.

The balance in the Treasury, November 27, 1863, was \$1,023,836 33. Receipts during fiscal year, ending November 30, 1864, \$2,193,930 33. Total in Treasury for fiscal year, \$3,217,766 66. The payments for the same period have been \$2,193,930 33.

Balance in Treasury, Nov. 30, 1864, \$1,023,836 33.

The operations of the sinking fund, during the year ending on the first day of September last, as stated in my proclamation, were as follows:

Amount of debt reduced, \$745,811 26, as follows, viz:

Five per cent. bonds, \$220,000 00  
Coupon bonds, \$220,000 00  
Six per cent. bonds, \$220,000 00  
Domestic creditors, \$220,000 00

The discrepancy between the reduction of the public debt, as shown by the statement at the close of the fiscal year, and that in my proclamation, is due to the fact that the one closes on the first day of September, and the other on the 30th day of November.

Amount redeemed at the State Treasury during the fiscal year ending with November 30, 1864, \$745,811 26, as follows, viz:

Five per cent. bonds, \$220,000 00  
Four and half per cent. stocks, \$220,000 00  
Domestic creditors, \$220,000 00  
Military loan, act of May 15, 1861, \$105,811 26

Public debt, Dec. 1, 1864, \$1,023,836 33. Bonds in Treasury, \$1,023,836 33. Bonds Philadelphia and Erie railroad company, \$3,000,000 00. Interest on bonds Philadelphia and Erie railroad company, \$1,000,000 00. Cash in Treasury, \$1,023,836 33.

Liabilities in excess of assets, \$1,023,836 33. Liabilities in excess of assets, November 30, 1864, \$1,023,836 33. Improvement in condition of Treasury, since Nov. 30, 1863, \$1,023,836 33.

By the report of the State Treasurer, it will be observed that the extraordinary expenditures growing out of the war, not retained by the General Government, have been \$4,028,627 21. The interest on the State, which is not reimbursed, is \$1,023,836 33. In the balance is included the \$707,475 43 paid to the militia, which, with a good portion of the remaining expenditure, is clearly due to the State from the General Government.

The necessity for extraordinary expenditures having ceased with the suppression of the rebellion, measures should be taken to examine our resources, and relieve as far as possible, the heavy burdens to which our people are subjected.

It has been the habit of late years, to appropriate, freely, annual sums for the support of local charities; and such appropriations are almost every year increased in number and amount. Houses of Refuge, Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb, and for the Blind, Lunatic Asylums—these appear to be the proper objects of State bounty, because a few years since they were the whole State, and to leave them to the private charity of the local authorities would, in fact, be to deprive of protection, the unfortunate classes for whose benefit they are designed. But mere local charities, however meritorious and effective, should, I think, be left to the support of the benevolent parties who established them.

It is unjust that the people of the Commonwealth should be coerced to pay taxes in order that part of the money so raised should be given to the support of local charities, conducted by private associations, especially when it is remembered that hitherto but a small proportion of the private charities in the State have asked for such appropriation.

I recommend, therefore, that no appropriation be made for charities, beyond the institutions which I have above specified. The taxes at present laid on corporations are unequal, and in certain extent thereby unjust. I recommend the subject to the attention of the Legislature, with a view to a revision of the system.

Within a few years, acts have been repeatedly passed directing the expenditure of as much money as may be necessary to effect certain purposes, sometimes without clearly designating by whom the money is to be expended. This custom is very recent, and has already led to serious consequences.

I recommend that the practice be corrected, and that no appropriation be made without having the exact sum appropriated, the specific purposes to which it is to be applied, and designating the officer by whom it is to be expended, and providing, that the accounts shall be settled in the Auditor General's office in the usual manner.

By withholding the large expenditures by the State for military purposes, since the breaking out of the rebellion, the condition of the Treasury is now \$2,555,575 12 better than it was then, and I am proud to be able to state further, that on the 1st day of December, 1864, the State debt was \$1,023,836 33 less than it was on the 1st of January, 1861. These are truly gratifying facts.

Under these circumstances, it may be possible, with entire safety to our finances, to reduce or even repeal the ordinary State tax of two and a half mills on real estate. The tax of one half mill and laid by the act of May 16, 1861, was by that act expressly pledged for the repayment of the loan of \$3,000,000, thereby authorized, and therefore cannot be repealed or reduced until that repayment shall have been made. I recommend this subject to the careful and deliberate consideration and judgment of the Legislature, and if it should be found that all laws authorizing the levying of local taxes on bonds, mortgages, loans and all property of that kind, are in accordance with the Constitution, I recommend that such a general law be enacted, to the effect that all taxes on property, except those on real estate, shall be levied on the property, and not on the person.

In the case of such a repeal, I recommend that the tax on real estate be retained for the purpose of repaying the loan of \$3,000,000, and that the tax on property be levied on the property, and not on the person.

The troops sent to Western Virginia were

I make these recommendations, believing that it will lead to more equitable local taxation, and to greater economy in their disbursement.

Many acts are on our statute books in corporation, companies for various purposes, which companies have never been organized or gone into operation. I recommend that such acts be repealed by a general law, and that provision be made that in future every act authorizing a corporation shall organize and use its franchises within a limited time.

Since my last annual message the war against armed treason has been brought to a close. Of the large contributions made by Pennsylvania to the National Army, but a few of the men now remain in the service. The spirit which animated our people, the thought of the rebellion has never flagged, and we can look back with pride and satisfaction to the part taken by this State in aiding to maintain the unity of the Government and in its defense against the assaults of its enemies.

In my first inaugural address, I took occasion to declare that Pennsylvania would, under any circumstances, render aid and determined support to the free institutions of the Union. The pledge so made was based upon my knowledge of the solid patriotism of our citizens. At that time danger threatened, but no one anticipated that it would grow to such fearful proportions as it has in a brief time assumed.

My confidence in Pennsylvania, in her even yet stubborn will, her hereditary and resources have been fully justified by the manner in which she has done her duty during the late eventful period.

On the request of the President of the United States, I made a communication to the Senate on the 9th day of April, 1861, setting forth the military organizations of a formidable character, which did not seem to be demanded by any existing public exigency, and had been formed in certain of the States, and that, while Pennsylvania yielded to no State, in her respect for or willingness to protect, by all lawful guarantees, the constitutional rights and constitution of the National law, she could not meet with sympathy or encouragement from the people of this Commonwealth, and asked for authority and means to organize a military bureau at the Capital, and to so amend and modify the militia laws as to give vitality and energy to the military organizations of the State. On the 12th day of the same month, I signed a bill providing for the purpose.

It will be remembered that the patriotic action of the Legislature occurred at a time when it was known that hostilities had actually commenced—and is believed to be the first official action by the authorities of any State, or by the National Legislature.

The first call made by the President for troops to aid in suppressing the rebellion, was on the 15th of April, 1861, for seventy-five thousand men. The quota of this regiment, the quota of Pennsylvania, was settled at fourteen regiments, to serve three years, unless sooner discharged. With unsparingly alacrity and earnestness, volunteers answered to this call in such numbers as manifested the intuitive conviction of the people, that the monstrous wickedness against the Constitution and the laws, could not be tolerated by a colonial force.

Major General Robert Patterson was assigned by the General Government to command, which included the forces raised in Pennsylvania. Within a week after the call of the President, communication with Washington was almost entirely cut off. General Patterson, prompted by the necessities of the situation, made, on the 25th of April, a requisition upon me for twenty-five regiments of infantry and one of cavalry, to be forthwith sent into the service of the United States. Under this requisition, I accepted, from amongst the many pressing to be admitted into the service, a sufficient number of companies to fill it; care being taken to allow to each company, as nearly as possible, a fair representation. Only eleven regiments, however, in addition to the fourteen called for by the President, were organized and mustered into the service, before the order of General Patterson was countermanded by him, under instructions from the War Department.

On the 14th day of May, 1861, the Secretary of War, in a letter communicating the plan of organization for three years regiments, confirmed the revocation of the order in the following language: "Ten regiments assigned to Pennsylvania, making a total of thirty-three regiments of infantry, and one of cavalry, to be reduced rather than enlarge this number, and in no event to exceed it. Let me earnestly recommend to you, therefore, to call for no more than twenty-three regiments, of which only ten are to serve during the war, and if more are already called for, to reduce the number by discharge."

The twenty-five regiments raised as above stated, were sent to the front. Many of the companies, under my order, had arrived at camp at Harrisburg, and others maintained their organizations at home at their own expense, and by contributions from their neighbors and friends.

In the critical condition of the country, and anticipating that, in case of reverse to our arms, the borders of Pennsylvania might be the portals to rich granaries, manufacturing cities, and houses of the North, I deemed it my duty to demand the Legislature, that adequate provision might be made to enable me to render the military power of the State as available and efficient as it should be, for the common defense of the State and the General Government; and accordingly, on the 20th of April, 1861, issued my proclamation, calling for a meeting of the General Assembly, on the 30th of the same month.

In my message to the Legislature at its opening, I recommended the immediate organization, disciplining and arming of the least fifteen regiments, exclusive of those called into the service of the United States. The Legislature acted promptly upon this suggestion, and made full provision for its effectual accomplishment. The result was the early and complete organization, arming and equipping of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, with its thirteen regiments of infantry, one of light artillery and one of cavalry. One of light artillery, and one of cavalry, were placed under the command of Colonel J. Biddle and Seneca G. Simmons, and two batteries of artillery, under the command of Colonel Charles T. Campbell, which, at the request of the War Department, were sent on the 22d of June, 1861, to the relief of Colonel Wallace, at Cumberland, Maryland, and remained for six weeks there, and in Western Virginia, engaged in active operations. They closed the close of July the whole corps was called for to join the army on a requisition, under the service of the United States.

Within four days after the disaster at Bull Run, eleven regiments, in all respects ready for active service, were in Washington.

The troops sent to Western Virginia were

re-called, and with the other two regiments of the corps, forwarded to Washington.

On the 25th of July, 1861, the Secretary of War expressed his gratification and thanks for the prompt response from Pennsylvania.

The wisdom of the Legislature in providing for the formation of this corps, for the interests of the State and the Nation, was shown by subsequent events. Most of the men who filled its ranks had been accepted by me under the rank for twenty-five regiments, which was afterwards rescinded.

They had left their families and homes under a deep sense of duty to their country, and to have sent them back unaccepted would have caused serious difficulty in making future enlistments.

By acts of Congress of 22d and 25th July, 1861, the President was authorized to call upon the several States for Volunteers to serve for three years. Under this authority requisitions were made during the month of August, and the President, and the War Department to a number of individuals to raise regiments in different parts of the nation, which seriously interfered with the requisitions regularly made under the acts of Congress.

The embarrassments arising from this conflict of authority became so urgent, that I was constrained to call the attention of the President and Secretary of War to the subject, by a communication, dated the 1st of August, 1861, and on the 22d of September following, an order was issued requiring these independent regiments to report to the Governor, and placing them under his authority and control. Acting under this order, the independent regiments were filed, consolidated, and seventy-three regiments, with an aggregate strength of 90,048 men, were promptly sent forward.

During the year 1862 a draft was ordered by the General Government, which was executed in the State authorities.

On the 10th of July, 1862, forty-three regiments of volunteers, aggregating 49,350 men, were put into service, and under the draft of August 4th of the same year, fifteen regiments containing an aggregate force of 15,000 men organized and sent forward. During the same period nine independent regiments of artillery were organized in the State, an aggregate strength of 1,358 officers and men.

It will be remembered that the ardor and promptness of our people, under such trying circumstances, in pressing the war forward, was such as to call from the President special thanks and to request me to express them to the people of the State.

During the year 1863, forty-three thousand and forty-six (43,046) men were raised for service, principally to fill regiments in the field which had been reduced by the exigencies of the war.

During the year 1864, under the various calls of the General Government, twenty-two regiments, two battalions and eight unattached companies of different arms of the service and for various periods, were organized and sent to the field, amounting to 17,870, an aggregate force of 91,704 men, raised for that year.

On my recommendation the policy of consolidating our reduced regiments, and filling them up by the assignment of new companies was adopted, and in 1865, our system, besides organizing three entire new regiments, seventy-five companies were assigned to reduced regiments, by which they were again filled to the regimental standard. These three new regiments and seventy-five companies, with volunteer recruits for regiments in the field, reported by the superintendent of that service, amounted, in the aggregate, to 25,790 men for this year.

In the month of September, 1862, after the second disaster at Bull Run, it became evident that the enemy had adopted an aggressive policy, and was about to invade the Northern States through Maryland and the Southern border of Pennsylvania. Under the direction of the President of the United States, on the 11th of the month, I issued my proclamation, calling to the freedom of this State. Under this call, twenty-fourteen and four companies of infantry, fourteen unattached companies of cavalry, and four batteries of artillery, were immediately organized, and sent to the border, to greater portion advancing beyond the State line into Maryland. Gen. John F. Reynolds, at that period commanding the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, was temporarily assigned by the Secretary of War to the command of these forces, by the order of the President, and by the order of the Secretary of War, by the order of the President, and by the order of the Secretary of War.

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for the want of sufficient means of transportation, crossed into Maryland, when ordered, and attacked the enemy successfully, and saved the capital of their State from destruction. When the war was over, the people of the State, and the people of the Nation, will reflect with pride on the part which Pennsylvania took in the war, and the credit on the patriotism, courage and fidelity of her people, than their prompt answer to the call made for military service for domestic protection. It is a record of which they may justly be proud.

In July, 1861, a rebel army again crossed the Potomac, threatening the Southern border, and marched to Washington.

Upon the pressing demands of the National authorities, all the organized troops in Pennsylvania were immediately sent forward. The rebel army was defeated, and the Southern border was secured.

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During the year 1863, forty-three thousand and forty-six (43,046) men were raised for service, principally to fill regiments in the field which had been reduced by the exigencies of the war.

During the year 1864, under the various calls of the General Government, twenty-two regiments, two battalions and eight unattached companies of different arms of the service and for various periods, were organized and sent to the field, amounting to 17,870, an aggregate force of 91,704 men, raised for that year.

On my recommendation the policy of consolidating our reduced regiments, and filling them up by the assignment of new companies was adopted, and in 1865, our system, besides organizing three entire new regiments, seventy-five companies were assigned to reduced regiments, by which they were again filled to the regimental standard. These three new regiments and seventy-five companies, with volunteer recruits for regiments in the field, reported by the superintendent of that service, amounted, in the aggregate, to 25,790 men for this year.

In the month of September, 1862, after the second disaster at Bull Run, it became evident that the enemy had adopted an aggressive policy, and was about to invade the Northern States through Maryland and the Southern border of Pennsylvania. Under the direction of the President of the United States, on the 11th of the month, I issued my proclamation, calling to the freedom of this State. Under this call, twenty-fourteen and four companies of infantry, fourteen unattached companies of cavalry, and four batteries of artillery, were immediately organized, and sent to the border, to greater portion advancing beyond the State line into Maryland. Gen. John F. Reynolds, at that period commanding the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, was temporarily assigned by the Secretary of War to the command of these forces, by the order of the President, and by the order of the Secretary of War.

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